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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill for a Constitutional Convention.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 26, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

In the Senate the bill incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company was reported as committed.

The supplement to penal laws of the Commonwealth was reported with a negative recommendation.

An act originating in the Committee on Canals and Navigation was reported, confirming the corporate name of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

Amendment to the Free Banking Law.

Mr. Dill introduced a supplement to the free banking law, providing against loss by insolvent banks.

Bills Passed.

The act incorporating the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham was passed after a three days' struggle, amended only by adding an individual liability clause.

The act incorporating the Island Run Oil Producers Pipe Company of Beaver county and an act incorporating the Allegheny boarding home for young working women were passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the act relating to dogs in Allegheny and other counties was extended to Washington.

The Westminster Collegiate Institute charter was passed. A supplement to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod was passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Anderson supplementary to act relative to change of venue, requiring that the expenses of trial shall be paid by the county from which the suits are removed.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company; act conferring power on Courts of Common Pleas to charter Gas and Water Companies; bills for the employment of special detectives in certain criminal cases, and to repeal the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses were reported negatively.

The following bills were introduced: Supplement to the act of February 9th, 1855, consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes; an act to vacate Quarry street, in the borough of Sewickley, in Allegheny county; supplement to the act authorizing the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county, to borrow money; an act to incorporate the American Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; an act incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny; an act to incorporate the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny City; supplement to the act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees: An act making the compensation of election officers in Allegheny county two dollars and fifty cents per day; an act to enable the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny to increase its capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars; a further supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prisons; an act for the appointment of an additional notary public for the county of Allegheny.

Adjourned until ten A. M. on Wednesday next.

"Hark! from the Tombs a Doleful Sound."

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed and the people choose new Representatives.

An Act to Provide for Calling a Convention to Amend the Constitution.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next, the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to vote for delegates to attend a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State; the said Convention to be composed of one hundred and thirty-two members, one hundred of the members to be apportioned among the several counties and districts of the State in manner that the members of the House of Representatives are now by law apportioned and elected, the other thirty-two delegates to be apportioned at large to the State, and to be elected as follows: Each elector to vote for sixteen persons if he choose, and the thirty-two persons having the highest number of votes be duly declared duly elected.

Sec. 2. That said election shall be conducted in all respects according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties to make duplicate returns of the votes given for delegates, and to deposite one copy with the prothonotary of the proper county and seal and direct the other copy to the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *Provided*, That where two or more counties are united in forming an Assembly district, the votes for delegates to the convention shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by districts, as the votes for members of the Assembly are now returned.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on the fourth Tuesday after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General and such other citizens as desire to be present, open and count the returns so made to him; and the Governor shall thereupon publish in his proclamation giving the names of the persons duly elected as delegates to the Convention, which shall entitle such persons to take their seats as delegates in the Convention; any person desiring to contest the seat of any delegate so sworn in shall proceed as in the case of contesting the seat of a member of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid to assemble at the State capitol at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of ——, 1872, and to organize by electing one of their number as President and such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of the business of the Convention; and the said Convention shall have organized, it shall have power to adjourn to any other place within the State if it is deemed advisable.

Sec. 5. Said convention, so elected, assembled and organized, shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the President and chief clerks, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it shall be entered on record in his office, and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county where two papers are published, for four weeks next preceding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens on the expediency of adopting the Constitution as prepared by the Convention, or of specific amendments to which the Convention may deem proper to present separately to the consideration of the voters, it shall be the duty of said Convention to order an election, and to issue a writ of election directed to the sheriff of each county of this Commonwealth, commanding notice to be given of the time of holding an election for said purpose, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs respectively to give notice accordingly, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections throughout the State to hold an election in obedience to said convention in each of the election districts of the Commonwealth, and in the locality appointed place of holding the general elections, and it shall be the duty of the said election officers to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside "New Constitution," or specific amendments, if any, naming the specific amendment on the inside "For the New Constitution" or "Against the New Constitution," for or "against" any specific amendments which shall be presented for a separate vote.

Sec. 7. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judge of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for governor are now counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election; and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, to such new or revised Constitution, said separate specific amendments shall be henceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Saw Mill Burned at Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., January 26, 1872.

The saw mill owned by J. Rank, of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss three thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire caught from sparks from the engine. A considerable quantity of logs and lumber was saved by the prompt and efficient aid of the fire department.

Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore is seriously ill. Apprehensions are felt by his physicians as to his ultimate recovery.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON'S resolution for adjournment on May 29th was taken up.

Mr. SCHURZ modified his amendment so as to provide that Congress shall not adjourn without passing a civil service reform law. The rejection of this amendment, he thought, would indicate that the Senate did not care about reform. The amendment was rejected, 32 to 16.

Mr. SUMNER then took the floor and talked on the adjournment resolution until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. TRUMBULL demanded the regular order, the apportionment bill.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at or near Evansville, Indiana. The bridge is to have an unbroken span of at least four hundred feet over the main channel, and may be constructed by the Evansville and Crawfordsville, the Lake Erie and Southwestern, and the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Companie, and the city of Evansville.

Mr. MORTON wanted to postpone all other business until the adjournment should be decided, but Mr. TRUMBULL would not yield the floor. The apportionment bill was then taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the table accompanying the report. He said that the only States losing members either under the House bill or the substitute reported by the Committee, were Vermont and New Hampshire, which would each lose one.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the House bill as near perfection as possible, and said the House should be left to regulate everything pertaining to its organization. He favored the House bill also for a practical reason relating to his own State. The Senate of Ohio was composed of eighteen Republicans and eighteen Democrats, which would make it difficult to secure an immediate apportionment, and the probable result of the passage of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee would be that Ohio would have no representatives in the next Congress. The House bill, however, would let the old apportionment stand until the next census should be made, and there would, therefore, be no difficulty under it.

Mr. MORTON favored a House of three hundred members. He also favored the House bill as fairer than the Senate substitute, and said that the latter went out of its way to make an unfair discrimination against the Republican party. He had made a calculation, assuming that the Republicans would be sure to carry certain States at the next election, which showed that the adoption of the Senate substitute instead of the House bill would cause a loss to the Republican party of twenty-two electoral votes and twenty-two members of the House. The votes thus assumed as certain to go Republican were New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas. Of course, if the House bill was not a fair one, he could not ask the Senate to support it, no matter how advantageous it might be to the predominant party; but it was really more fair and just on every principle than the Senate amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON said he wished to see the members of the House increased to three hundred; and if the House bill could be amended in that particular, he would prefer it to the Senate amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said that while the House bill was more favorable to his own State than the Senate substitute, he was convinced that the latter was a fairer bill and more in accordance with the Constitution. As to his colleague's (Sherman's) apprehensions that, if the Senate bill was adopted the State might be left without representation in the next Congress; he did not think them well founded; but on the contrary, he believed that the tie in the Ohio Senate, far from preventing the passage of a bill redistricting the State, would have the effect of securing the passage of a fair bill and saving the State from being gerrymandered. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had presented a very alarming calculation as to its effect upon the interests of the dominant party of the passage of the Senate bill; but he (Thurman) would say to the Senator's mind at ease by the assurance that if the States who were assumed as sure for the Republican party should vote as he assumed they would, then no apportionment could be made that would defeat the Republican nominee for the Presidency; and if they should not so vote then the calculation would be valueless.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the substitute so as to make the whole number of members three hundred. Lost, 16 to 31.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which provides that no new States shall be admitted until they have a certain population.

The bill was then made the regular order for Monday, a vote to be taken at four o'clock.

Mr. MORTON then again called up the resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it, and argued against any adjournment till the necessary laws should have been passed for the protection of the colored people.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, providing that Congress should not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal, was then rejected, yeas 14, nays 27.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment providing that there should be no final adjournment till after the passage of laws for the reduction of the tariff and internal taxation, and carried against fixing a day for final adjournment before a single measure of legislation had been disposed of. He characterized Mr. Morton's movement as a political trick.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no feeling whatever on this subject. His only desire was that Congress should not adjourn without having done the business required of it. There were several great questions which the people expected to receive attention at this session, and one of them was the question of a reduction of the tariff and revenue. The estimates for the present year show that our revenue from duties will be the largest ever collected in the history of the Government—that it will probably amount to $250,000,000 for the present fiscal year—many millions more than was ever collected in any previous year off the people of this country. Now, I think the people expect some action on this subject. The internal revenue system also needs simplifying. We ought to pass some law in relation to the financial condition of the country, in relation to our bonded debt. I am not, and have not for some time been, satisfied with the way the finances of the country have been managed. As long ago as three years, I tried to devise some means by which we could get the vast amount of gold hoarded up in the Treasury out of the Treasury. It seems to me unwise to have lying idle there $100,000,000 when we were owing $20,000,000 and paying interest upon it, and we came very near passing a bill compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute that gold; but it got defeated by the people, and he used to wipe out a portion of the debt on which we are paying interest. We would have saved more than $20,000,000 in gold to this country if that money had been so used, instead of lying idle during that last year. Now, I am in favor of early adjournment. I will come here and labor day after day with the Senator (Morton) upon measures which we are called to act, and when we have disposed of them one way or the other, I will be ready to adjourn. But it seems to me to be impolite and improper to tie our hands by passing this resolution at this time.

Mr. THURMAN said if the majority were determined to pass the resolution, he made no object in prolonging the discussion; and to test the question, he moved to lay it on the table. Lost, yeas 16, nays 32, Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Sherman, Sprague and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Schurz's amendment in reference to the tariff and internal taxation. The amendment was lost—yeas 22, nays 26.

The President *pro tem.*—The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), providing for no adjournment until after passage of the Civil Rights bill. The vote was taken, Mr. SUMNER alone voting aye. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment, that there shall be no adjournment until after legislation to promote the return to specie payment. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

Resolved, &c., That in closing the issues of the rebellion and in securing reconciliation among the people of the United States, justice should precede generosity, that we should be just to our colored fellow-citizens, always faithful to the Republic, and now suffering under disabilities, before we are generous to rebels; that in the removal of disabilities we should begin with our colored fellow citizens; but since the removal of political disabilities is now pressed, it is essential that justice to our colored fellow citizens should accompany this generosity, so that the equal rights of our colored fellow citizens shall not be postponed by the amnesty of rebels, but that the two shall go together.

Resolved, That Congress will take no steps towards a final adjournment until the issues of the rebellion are closed and reconciliation secured, so far as the same can be done by act of Congress.

Mr. HAMLIN—Mr. President, that is a very important and solemn amendment, and we ought not to vote upon it without great deliberation, I rise to inquire whether it would be in order to sing "Old Hundred" before we vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Maine (Hamlin), had better lead off. Sir, I do not believe that the rights of the colored people of this country ought to be trifled with in this chamber. There is a time that they can sing—at the ballot box.

Mr. CARPENTER—They can't sing it until after the 4th of May. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I do know that I plead for the absent, the disabled, and the insulted. I am alone. I hope I shall not always be so. But I have been alone in other days. I make this sincere effort to press upon the Senate its duty. I could not do otherwise without feeling that I had neglected a duty.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 4, only Messrs. Rice, Spencer, Sumner and Tipton voting in the affirmative.

The resolution, unamended, was then passed by a vote of 26 to 12, Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Sprague and Schurz being the only Republicans who voted against it.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned—until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of pension bills were passed. One of them was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. COX, and the proposed pensioner, Adam Carrell, denounced by Mr. CROSSLAND as a robber, cut-throat and thief, who had hung around the skirts of the Union Army. After that denunciation the bill was recommitted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD the last section of the bill was stricken out, which directs that no claim shall be considered or paid by the government unless filed within seven years from the time the claim occurred.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment looking to restriction on the public printing, and said that last year the quantity of printing done at the public printing office would, if put into books, have made a library of over 120,000 volumes of 500 pages each. He held up and exhibited volume 3 of the geological explorations of the fortieth parellel by Clarence King. He described it as a large quarto volume, printed on luxurious tinted paper of the most expensive kind. There were five more volumes to come, filled with the most expensive engravings and atlases. They would cost at least twenty-five dollars a volume, and he understood that the total cost of the book would be not less than $200,000.

Mr. SARGENT followed in the same line of argument, and said that drawings of machinery, mines, tunnels, etc., with which the volumes were filled, were not made by Clarence King or any of his assistants, who had never visited the places, but they were supplied by persons interested in the Sutro tunnel, Comstock, Lode, &c.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. The total sum appropriated by it is about seventeen millions.

The Committee then took up the pension appropriation bill—appropriating $30,480,000, and disposed of it.

The Committee then rose and reported both bills to the House. Both appropriation bills were passed.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the surrendition or reenslavement of Chinamen in Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then adjourned. The session tomorrow will be for general debate only, no business to be transacted, "and," as suggested by Mr. COX, "not more than five members to be present."

POLITICAL.

Comments of the St. Louis Press on the Platform of the "Liberal Republican" Wing of the Democracy—Bolting a Nomination Before It is Made—They Pronounce Their Own Condemnation.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—The *Democrat* of this morning, editorially referring to the Liberal Republicans, says: They have pronounced their own condemnation, and blundered into a confession of the badness of their cause by bolting the National Republican Convention in advance. What right have they to assume that the Republican masses, in whose patriotism they have professed to confide, will not do their duty as citizens? What ground are they to assume five months beforehand that the people represented in convention in 1868, and who have since repeatedly ratified in their National and State Conventions all that is valid on one end of the land to the other, are so imbecile or so dishonest that they will be over-ridden or bribed in their political convictions? This, and only this, is the impudent assumption on which men hypocritically calling themselves Republicans have gathered in secret and prepared to present at the sixth prox., as the important business of the election of a speaker will demand their attention.

Granville has resolved to see a deputation of republicans, who wished to urge the British government to use its influence to procure the substitution of civil for military courts in the trial of the Fenian prisoners.

Five persons were drowned in Blackwood Colliery yesterday.

Rome, January 26.—Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial, is *enciente*.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 26, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American 6s of 1862, 92¼@92½; 5-20s of '65, 90¾@90¾; 5-20s of '67, 90¾@90¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 26.—Bonds, 92¾@93¼.

PARIS, January 26.—Rentes 56 francs 67 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France decreased for the week 6,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10¼@10⅝d. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d.

THE COUNTY FINAINCES.

Annual Report of Controller Lambert—Interesting Facts and Figures.

Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, yesterday filed his eleventh (and last) annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county. The exhibit is a gratifying one, showing that the finances of the county are in a healthy condition, that the revenues have been promptly collected, and the expenditures carefully guarded. It is worthy of special note that *not a single dollar of taxes is outstanding*. The Controller and the Treasurer, (Maj. Denniston) both retire from office on the first of March, and they made special efforts to have all the Collectors of the county return the full amount of their duplicates, so that they might be able to close up their accounts, and leave their successors no outstanding claims. This is the first time in the history of the county that such a result has been attained, and it is not accomplished without an effort.

In 1870, the County tax was ten mills. In 1871, two mills had to be added to meet the State tax, amounting to $80,000, and pay for the new Court House and County Records. The Poor tax was one mill and a half, and the Workhouse tax was one mill—making thirteen and a half mills in all. This year (1872) the Poor tax will be reduced one half a mill, and the Work-house tax one mill. The County millage will be reduced to ten mills, unless the Auditor General should levy some extra demand between now and the first of February, so that on the whole the levy this year will probably be half a mill less than in 1871. The total valuation of property is a fraction over $43,000,000, and one mill raises about $41,000. The amount required for completing the indexing has not yet been furnished to the Controller, but the Board of Commissioners will hand in their estimate before the first of February.

THE REVENUE.

The county and State taxes assessed and collected for 1871, with exonerations and discounts, were as follows:

	Assessed.	Collected.	Exonerated.	Disc'nts.
County tax	$519,383 44	$472,486 09	$28,574 26	$18,322 09
State tax	257,206 40	234,063 99	14,463 15	9,079 26
Total	$837,383 28	$878,763 17	$29,017 41	$18,622 76

There are no outstanding taxes for the year.

The Poor and Work-house taxes assessed and collected were as follows:

	Assessed.	Exonera'd.	Discounts.	Collected.
Poor Tax	$12,786 72	$30,211 94	$1,500 06	$1,074 72
Work-house	45,415 78	39,460 81	2,426 17	1,528 80
Total	$76,202 50	$69,672 75	$3,926 23	$2,603 52

The total amount of State, County, Poor and Work House taxes for 1871 was $1,076,202 50. Over $30,000 were retained by the tax-payers as discounts for prompt payment.

THE EXPENDITURES.

The following is a summary of the expenditures for the year, made under the several appropriations:

Appropriation.	Department.	Amount paid.
No. 1—	Funded debt	$ 28,150 00
No. 2—	Interest	1,658 67
No. 3—	Salaries, arrears and expense on railroad bonds	119,200 80
No. 4—	Commissioner's office	6,452 53
No. 5—	Controller's office	4,610 38
No. 6—	Treasurer's office	5,427 78
No. 8—	Coroner's office	5,956 56
No. 9—	Solicitor's office	800 00
No. 10—	County Prison	5,110 00
No. 11—	County Jail	12,478 30
No. 12—	Court House and Jail	63,313 56
No. 13—	Court of Quarter Sessions	40,228 93
No. 14—	Court of Common Pleas	25,093 38
No. 15—	District Court	17,806 68
No. 16—	Supreme Court	1,071 00
No. 17—	Assessment of taxes	14,634 75
No. 18—	Elections, expenses	2,632 27
No. 19—	Printing, stationery, etc	6,257 60
No. 20—	Bridges	4,205 75
No. 21—	Roads	2,291 34
No. 22—	New townships	132 50
No. 23—	Mayors Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,250 00
No. 24—	Aldermen and Justices of Peace	2,205 61
No. 25—	Constables	3,658 84
No. 26—	House of Refuge	11,978 72
No. 27—	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	8,082 65
No. 28—	Premium on fox scalps	22 75
No. 29—	Unsealed land tax	62 25
No. 30—	Commonwealth of Penn'a	73,510 06
No. 31—	Contingent fund	1,035 36
No. 32—	Sinking fund	25,000 00
No. 33—	State Auditor	153 00
No. 34—	Prothonotary's office	1,566 61
No. 35—	Work House and Inebriate Asylum	79,861 15
No. 36—	Outstanding warrants previous to July 20, 1871	11,045 52
No. 37—	Western Penitentiary	379 40
No. 38—	Law Library	3,000 00
No. 39—	Gas Inspection	19,703 00
No. 40—	Recorder's Index Commission	19,703 00
No. 41—	Salary and expense County officers	37,425 20
Total		$851,138 79

THE ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1871 are in excess of those for 1870, by $6,617 56. The material variation is shown in the following table:

	1870.	1871.	Inc.	Dec.
Treasurer's Office	$ 4,600 00	$ 5,427 78	$1,427 78	.....
County Prison	4,110 00	12,320 30	2,017 52	.....
Quarter Sessions	37,451 43	40,228 96	2,771 53	.....
Common Pleas	20,791 16	25,093 38	2,814 22	.....
Assessment of Taxes	10,112 77	14,634 87	7,921 80	.....
Printing, etc	5,756 96	6,257 60	.....	$1,488 96
Bridges	11,882 30	4,205 75	.....	7,676 55
Roads	1,250 00	2,291 39	2,001 39	.....
House of Refuge	20,506 28	11,978 72	.....	8,577 56
Prothonotary's Office	242 05	1,566 61	1,324 56	.....
West Penitentiary	7,506 57	11,045 52	3,538 95	.....

CUSTOM HOUSE INQUIRY.

Excessive Charges Not Possible Without the Connivance of the Collector—A Witness Who Would Not Believe Porter Under Oath.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day, Mr. Brigham, one of the bookkeepers in a general order store, testified that excessive charges could not exist without the connivance of the Collector of the Port.

Benjamin F. Mudgett was recalled—Witness knew Leet; spoke to him about interference by the Secretary of the Treasury with the general order business; Leet then said, "I've got a man who can put his hand on Boutwell's shoulder." Leet's evidence denying this assertion was read, and the witness swore to the Leet's own words. The witness heard J. B. Manson and James B. Taylor say Grinnell could do nothing in the general order business, as he held he had been forced to give it to Leet. Porter and Grinnell afterwards sub-let the business. Bixley also informed the witness that he had paid Porter for the privilege, and offered to show him checks to that effect. Bixley can all he had heard and seen, that Porter was engaged in these jobs; would not believe Porter under oath if he denied his statements. Witness was appointed business. Witness was appointed Deputy Appraiser, but on hearing that the President had been informed by Secretary Boutwell that he was an active partisan of the Administration, he resigned, expressing his regrets that the President should countenance acts of military adventurers in New York as A. P. Miller, a worthless man, said the bonded warehouse business was much overdone in New York, and the rates charged too low, owing to excessive competition. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1872.

SALE OF EFFECTS OF THE PRINTING COMPANY.

All the property of the New York Printing Company has now been sold, aggregating one hundred thousand dollars. This, with the sums paid in, will be sufficient to satisfy the Ocean Bank's judgment of $100,000.

MURDER BY A WOMAN.

George W. Watson, a Williamsburg hair dresser, was shot dead in his own establishment to-day by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, aged eighteen, who says he has been in the habit of insulting and lacerating her of unfaithfulness to her husband.

GOLDSMITH'S MAID TIME.

The turf board of appeals has decided that Goldsmith Maid is entitled to the record of 2.17 at Milwaukee.

THE FENIANS INTERVIEW CONTROLLER GREEN.

A deputation of prominent Fenians attempted to interview Comptroller Green to-day, on the subject of the discharge of so many Irish laborers. The Comptroller has furnished $50,000 to the Department of Parks, and $50,000 for the payment of the large pipe men.

MACE MAKES A DEPOSIT.

The first deposit has been made by Mace, which O'Baldwin is asked to cover, to fight for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world.

HELMBOLD'S BANKRUPTCY.

The *Evening News* says Helmbold's store is in the hands of the sheriff.

NO MORE RAIDS.

It is reported an arrangement has been made under which there will be no more whisky raids for violations of the whisky tax in the Seventh ward, Brooklyn.

STATE POLITICS.

From the *Borsenhalle*, the organ of commercial interests of Hamburg, we have news of the formation of two new trans-Atlantic Steam Companies, with a capital, respectively, of 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 thalers. One of these companies is founded by Berlin capitalists and merchants, and the other is a Hamburgh enterprise. Both are backed by adequate capital and enterprise, and it is expected that operations will be commenced immediately. The steamers of both lines are to be first-class in all respects, and are to run between Hamburgh and New York.

The Republicans of the Bedford and Fulton district have nominated Capt. G. S. Mullin, of Bedford county, for the Assembly. Capt. Mullin is said to be highly popular, and will poll the full Republican vote and draw many Democrats to his support.

Orange Noble, ex-Mayor of Erie, is suggested by a correspondent of the *Dispatch* as a fit person for the Republicans of the District to send to Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Adjournment.

Looseness of Legislation on Pensions.

Vote on the Apportionment Bill Monday.

Extravagance in Public Printing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1872.

Adjournment.

By prearrangent, the Morton adjournment resolution was pushed through in the Senate to-day, and the amendments that there should be no adjournment till the Civil Service bill and the bill to revise tariff had been passed were voted down, the only Republicans voting in their favor being Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull.

The Vote on the Apportionment Bill

Was fixed for Monday. The indications are strong that either the House bill or something very nearly like it, will be finally agreed upon.

Pension Matters.

The morning hour in the House was chiefly occupied by reports from the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Beck, of Ohio, from that Committee, presented a bill to add a certain name to the pension rolls, when Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, called Mr. Beck's attention to the fact that a bill had been passed at the last Congress giving the same person a pension. Mr. Beck argued not. Mr. Kirk sent for the laws of that Congress, and read one which was, word for word, like Mr. Beck's, when the latter withdrew. The Commissioner of Pensions has estimated that if the bill the House passed on Monday, containing a provision for paying pensioners back to the date when disability actually occurred, it will require fifteen millions to meet the claims which will arise.

Connecticut's Good Example.

C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, a member of the National Committee and confidential friend of the President, has an editorial this morning, warmly commending the course of the Connecticut Republicans in selecting almost all the delegates to the late State Convention outside of the ranks of the officeholders.

Award of Ocean Mail Contracts.

Both the Committee on Commerce and the Senate Committee on Postoffices to-day heard representatives of the Cunard and Williams & Guion lines of steamers regarding the transportation of the ocean mails, and unanimously decided to give the contract to Williams & Guion, the American line. The Cunards argued chiefly from the fact that the time of their steamers is twenty-four hours less than the other line. The American firm promised Mr. Lynch that in case material for ship building and repairing should be admitted free, they would at once transfer their yard and repair shops to this side and build their vessels here.

Printing Bills to be Curtailed.

The House, in adopting the amendment of the Appropriation Committee, has put an effective check upon the great extravagance in printing ordered by the departments of the Government Printer. Heretofore there has practically been no limit, and hence the enormous amount of such printing cost nearly a million dollars. Hereafter each department *must* submit regular estimates, and the public printer will not be allowed to exceed the amount appropriated for each department. This is the first practical reform in the direction of reducing the immense volume of public printing.

The Balloch Business.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House a letter from General Howard, showing that he had complied with the Secretary's direction to reconvert Balloch's bonds into currency and accounted for all the accrued interest to the Treasury. According to Howard's letter, Balloch had received nine thousand dollars from one of the Indian Commission was referred to the Military Committee, which has the matter in its charge, for report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1872.

THE LEATHER INTEREST BOARDS.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard a delegation from the Eastern States representing the leather interest. The delegation were opposed to the reduction or abolition of the present duty on leather. It is against cheap European labor they want to be protected.

REDUCTION OF CLERICAL FORCE IN ASSESSORS' OFFICES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given instructions to Supervisors throughout the country to cause a reduction to the lowest possible standard of the clerical force in the offices of Assessors.

THE LABOR REFORMERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A. M. Puett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform party, after considering the question of postponement of the Convention which is to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of February next, has decided to adhere to that time. In making this decision he has taken into consideration the fact that the latter was a time fixed upon by the Democracy for the meeting of their National Convention, and only this, in the impudent assumption on which men hypocritically calling themselves Republicans have gathered in secret and prepared to present at the sixth prox., as the important business of the election of a speaker will demand their attention.

Granville has resolved to see a deputation of republicans, who wished to urge the British government to use its influence to procure the substitution of civil for military courts in the trial of the Fenian prisoners.

Five persons were drowned in Blackwood Colliery yesterday.

Rome, January 26.—Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial, is *enciente*.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 26, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American 6s of 1862, 92¼@92½; 5-20s of '65, 90¾@90¾; 5-20s of '67, 90¾@90¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 26.—Bonds, 92¾@93¼.

PARIS, January 26.—Rentes 56 francs 67 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France decreased for the week 6,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10¼@10⅝d. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Burning of the Steamship America.

Amadeus Dissolves the Cortes.

Bonapartists Very Active in France.

Burning of a Steamship—Eighty-seven Lives Lost.

LISBON, January 26.—The mail steamer Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings news of a terrible steamship disaster. The steamer America, plying between Rio and Montevideo, while on a trip from the latter port on the night of December 22d, took fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom eighty-seven lost their lives, being either burned to death or drowned.

The Empress Dowager, of Brazil, has freed all her personal slaves.

King Amadeus Refuses to Accept the Resignation of the Ministry, and Dissolves the Cortes—Great Excitement in Madrid—Trouble Probable.

MADRID, January 26.—A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The house seemed to be taken by surprise, and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the Ministry. One Deputy exclaimed, "the time has come for barricades." The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end.

It appears that Amadeus finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, tendered by Senor Sagosta, and a decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the deputies, and demand the retirement of the present government. The King is urged to accept their resignation and immediately to form a new Cabinet. The excitement is very great in this city. Disturbances are feared, and troops are under arms.

Activity of the Bonapartists—Protests from the Bishops.

PARIS, January 26.—All places of business will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris.

The Bonapartist agents are very active in the army. They are distributing pamphlets urging the restoration of the Empire as the ending of all the woes of France. Copies have been found in the barracks and seized by the police.

A new National Federation on the Communist basis is organizing in Paris.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

In regard to the question of State Auditor, it is probable that the Legislature at Harrisburg will pass a law providing for filling the vacancy at next fall's election, the office to be filled, meanwhile, after General HARTRANFT's term expires, by appointment by the Governor.

OUR Legislature is in a peck of trouble about what to do with ROTHERMEL's picture of the battle of Gettysburg, whether to keep it at Harrisburg or send it to Philadelphia. At the Capital there is no building suitable for it. To build one would involve an expenditure of a number of thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the annual expense to care for and exhibit it. Nor is the picture highly appreciated. One member proposed to cut in two, each city having half. Another expressed the opinion that it was not worth the fuss made over it. It is not improbable that Philadelphia will get the picture.

REGARDING the acquittal of Mrs. WHARTON, while on the evidence the verdict was inevitable, in Baltimore the belief in her perfect innocence is by no means universal, especially among those to whom she was best known before her arrest. It is said that her counsel relied on proof of insanity in her early life to clear her, but the success attending the assault on Dr. AIKEN's analysis proving so successful, the original line of defense was abandoned. Witnesses, it is said, had been summoned from different quarters whose knowledge of her early life would have gone far in support of the plea of insanity.

SOME "organ" or other should take the Republican papers of Philadelphia in hand. All of them, without exception, either support Col. MCCLURE openly or tacitly, Mr. GRAY, the regular candidate of the party, being without a single sincere supporter among them. Col. FORNEY's *Press* in particular deserves to be churched for saying that "Col. MCCLURE is a GRANT man," and that therefore in a "national view," it will make no difference which is elected, MCCLURE, "the bolter," (as the "organ" would say,) or GRAY, the Regular. Surely our friends there can never get on so—they *must* have an "organ." Our worthy contemporary of the *North American* is "old" enough, but then it is not foolish.

IT is to be hoped that the "bill for the relief of Chicago," which admits free of duty certain leading materials needed in reconstructing the burnt district, is so drawn as to afford no opportunities for importing for selling to others. At best it was a dangerous proceeding. The professed intention was solely to assist sufferers by permitting them to import articles free of duty. Has it been provided that builders there who did not suffer will not participate in generosity not intended for them? Has it been so arranged that nothing whatever can be resold, and have suitable penalties been provided? It must be evident to every one that without extraordinary precautions and penalties the generosity of Congress will be abused and the revenue defrauded.

THE adverse action of the House at Harrisburg on the proposition to amend the law of libel in this State, so as to admit the truth in evidence, should not lead to the supposition that the subject is disposed of for the present. In the Senate, on the 23d instant, Senator GRAHAM read a bill in place, which provides as follows:

That on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall say such case shall find that the matter was true or published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the accused.

It is not improbable that this will receive the favorable action of the Senate, and possibly the House, also.

NOTWITHSTANDING the somewhat highly figurative character of the language employed by the speaker in his reference to the matter, the unexpected remarks of Mr. STEBBINS at the banquet to the Japanese embassy in San Francisco, reported in yesterday's CHRONICLE, concerning the illegality and impolicy of welcoming the representatives of Asiatic commerce and civilization, while pursuing the policy of excluding the people of those countries by placing them under civil and political disabilities, hit the nail squarely on the head, and must have afforded to Governors BOOTH and HAIGHT, and such members of the California Legislature as were present, considerable food for reflection. It was perhaps the most pithy and forcible presentation of the case which has ever been given, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted the speaker on every hand warrants the hope that the people of California will soon remedy the error which their short-sighted representatives, taking counsel only of a narrow prejudice, committed.

IT is to be hoped that the numerous towns and cities interested in the matter will at once take the necessary measures for securing a full representation in the Ohio river improvement convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 20th of next month. The call for the convention says truly that "the interests involved are vastly greater than ordinary people think." The annual value of the commerce of the Ohio river alone nearly equals that of our whole foreign trade; while the value of the entire commerce of the Mississippi valley, to which the proposed improvements would necessarily give greater vitality and breadth, is nearly three-fold greater. The question is not one of local, but of national importance. The various interests and industries of the country are so closely and inseparably interlinked, that that which conduces to the benefit of one favorably affects all. The convention will in some respects be the most important meeting of the kind ever held in the United States, and every city and town entitled to representation should select as delegates its weightiest and strongest men.

THE British press and public still continue to worry themselves over the Alabama claims. A certain Mr. WEBER having lately applied to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as to how he, a British subject, should seek redress for losses through the Alabama's depredations, replies that the British Government does not admit the depredations of the Alabama, and can entertain no claim respecting them; adding that no claim upon the United States can be supported which does not come within the twelfth and next five articles of the Washington Treaty. The *Standard* insists that it is no part of the question submitted to the arbitrators, no part of the case upon which they have to decide, and in no way any business of theirs, what were the feelings of the English people and Government, or how those feelings were evinced. The sole question is, whether the one broke the law of nations as now defined, and the other wilfully or carelessly allowed them to break it? The *Post* says the main question will turn on whether England was justified in permitting the Alabama and other vessels of the same class to quit British ports; and, looking at the readiness with which the Government complied with the representations of the American minister and its willingness to put the law in operation as soon as good reason was shown for believing it was about to be violated, ought to exonerate it from the charge of negligence or indifference.

THE factious opposition of the Democrats in Congress to the pending Educational Fund Bill, whose features have already been described, shows to what lengths of inexcusable folly mere blind partisanship will sometimes lead men. Very properly and logically the bill, which provides for the setting apart of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the support of public schools in the different States, provides also that the Government shall exercise a certain supervisory power over them, entirely unobjectionable in its character, and quite necessary if the objects sought to be accomplished by the measure are to be practically achieved. But to the oblique vision of the Democratic members of the House this wears only the appearance of a desperate scheme of "centralization," and the beneficent measure is hoarsely denounced by them as a worse violation of the Constitution, and a more dangerous infringement of the rights of the States, than any law which has yet been passed. It would almost seem that the Democratic party really had a vested interest in ignorance, and in the poverty, crime and disorder which accompany it and spring out of it. For the opposition of that party to the education and enlightenment of the masses is not limited in its antagonism to this bill. The proposition to establish free libraries in Illinois, a bill authorizing which is now pending in the Legislature of that State, is bitterly attacked by the State Democratic journals, under the leadership of the Chicago *Times*, as an unwarrantable interference on the part of the State Government with the private affairs and interests of its various communities. The bill authorizes the Common Council of any city having less than a hundred thousand inhabitants, to levy a tax of one mill for library purposes, while in cities having over, this number the tax is limited to one-fifth of a mill, the use of the libraries to be entirely and absolutely free to all citizens of whatever class or color. Yet, notwithstanding the utter improbability that these beneficent and greatly needed institutions will be administered in the interest of any political party or religious sect, the measure is opposed by the Democracy with as much vehemence as was the prosecution of the war, or the emancipation or enfranchisement of the negroes, resisted in the same quarter. That party has apparently set itself squarely in antagonism to every liberating and elevating impulse and influence of the age; and from its position we almost despair of ever seeing it budge, until it is carried away in its coffin.

A DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL.

The Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON who in October last brutally killed his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and at present lies in prison under sentence of death. Those journalists who predict that the sentence will never be executed, apparently forget that the Reverend murderer has Englishmen, not Americans to deal with. WATSON's case is certainly remarkable, and would seem to be precisely one of those instances which, on this side of the Atlantic, would enlist a degree of public sympathy quite irresistible by any executive having control of the pardoning power. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether any American jury would have convicted him, or if the doubt seem unreasonable, it is less irrational to suspect that many American juries might have been found to acquit him. In the first place, WATSON belongs to a highly respectable family, capable of deeply feeling the mortification of seeing a relative hanged. In the second place, WATSON is an excellent scholar, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. His school editions of the works of SALLUST and of the PROMETHEUS of AESCHYLUS are admitted to rank among good books of the class, and are rather extensively used in English schools, and his translations of some six or seven of the ancient writers in BOHN's classical library, attest not only his familiarity with Latin and Greek, but his respectable command of English. WATSON is not only an editor and a translator, he also has some claims to a place among men of letters. He has published a little work on "The Reasoning Power of Animals," and biographies of JOHN WILKES, WILLIAM COBBETT, GEORGE FOX and RICHARD PORSON, the famous Greek scholar. Concerning this last work the *Edinburgh Reviewer* said that, if he were sure that it would not stand in the way of the production of a better book on the subject, he could welcome WATSON's "as a chatty book about PORSON and his belongings, which would have given a page not merely to the Professor's tom-cat, but to the Professor's tom-cat's brother, if any details had been accessible." It thus appears that our uxoricide is a sort of BOSWELL in his way. WATSON is besides a poet, or at least a maker of verses. His first poetical production was a poem on "Geology" and extended to seven books. He then made his appearance in "Songs of Strength, Wisdom, Patience," each of these virtues being illustrated by the life of its most celebrated exemplar, SAMSON, SOLOMON and JOB respectively. Thus celebrating the patient man and the wise man in songs, our author's choice of subjects certainly seems to indicate more marked sympathy with strength than with either wisdom or patience, as in the list of his books we find a Life of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE and an edition of POPE's translation of the Iliad. Another of WATSON's claims upon public attention is his professional position. He is a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England who, after holding one or two parochial charges, was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, in the County of Surrey. Both as clergyman and schoolmaster, he is said to have always lived in excellent repute until the commission of the crime for which he has incurred the sentence of death. He is no literary vagabond, or philological charlatan of evil antecedents like RUTLOFF, nor yet a secluded, isolated student like EDGAR ALLAN, but a man of society, who had an early bred scholar, a hard worker and steady liver, who, while at liberty, took an active part in the social life with which he was connected. Is it uncharitable or unkind to think that there are some parts of the United States, in which the people would be very unwilling that so fine a man should take his departure from the world in an irregular manner? If he happened to possess conciliatory and generally pleasing manners and a social disposition, it would, we suspect, be very difficult to overcome the popular presumption that there was some huge mistake about the whole affair, sufficient to justify delay at any rate. Then partly in consequence of the prolonged and exceedingly outspoken and candid discussion of the woman-question among us, the provocation under which our schoolmaster committed his crime would, no doubt, receive a degree of consideration and carry a degree of weight in this country which it apparently did not receive or carry in England. The irritating power of a scolding woman's tongue, which scolds continually, though it would not justify murder, might account for the irresponsible frenzy of the man upon whom it was exercised through so many years. True, WATSON indignantly refused to put in the plea of insanity, declining to seek impunity at the cost of intellectual degradation, and some of the circumstances of the crime would have made it difficult to sustain the plea. It must, however, be admitted that much less seems to have been made of the case in the way of defense than would have been made of it in the United States. Perhaps law is more inexorable, and the march of justice less liable to interruption over there than here.

Letting Secrets Out.

In a late number of the paper of which he is editor and proprietor, ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, who, it will be remembered, voted for the acquittal of ex-President Johnson upon his impeachment, thereby incurring the personal enmity of Senator Pomeroy, who subsequently preferred against him certain charges of bribery and corruption—gives what he states to be an exact and circumstantial account of that Senator's connection with that movement. He charges, specifically, that when the case was in its initial stages in the Senate, Pomeroy wrote to the confidential Secretary of the President, stating that he had intrusted a certain negotiation respecting the matter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Gaylor, and that any arrangement made with him would be faithfully carried out. This letter, Ross states, was delivered to the President's private Secretary by the person named in it, and that negotiations were at once opened between the parties to secure Pomeroy's vote against impeachment, the sum finally agreed upon being forty thousand dollars. When the money came to be paid, however, Gaylor found that a part of it was in the shape of a check on one of the Washington banks; which, since it might possibly lead to unpleasant disclosures, Gaylor insisted should be withdrawn and the whole sum paid in currency. This disagreement broke up the whole arrangement; Gaylor, who had been accompanied to the place of conference by James F. Legate, a confidant of himself and Pomeroy, rejoining his friend outside, where, after briefly informing him of the failure of the negotiations, he tore Pomeroy's letter into pieces, which he cast upon the ground. Legate, however, after parting with Gaylor, returned to the spot, and finding where the fragments of the letter had been dropped, gathered up the scraps, pasted them neatly together on a piece of card paper, and had the letter photographed, in which shape it has been seen by a number of public men. Ross further says that Pomeroy, on learning the shrewd trick played by Legate, immediately paid him a large sum of money for the negative—only afterwards to find that he had had the foresight to have two negatives taken. He states, in addition, that Pomeroy has since paid various sums of money to purchase Legate's silence, and that the story given above was related by Legate himself, who also gave him (Ross) authority to make public use of it. The failure of his negotiations with Johnson was the reason, it is alleged by Ross, of Pomeroy's subsequent intense zeal for the President's impeachment and removal.

IT seems probable that the free-traders are losing confidence. The following by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* certainly indicates as much: "It is believed that the protectionists have manœuvred to induce the Senate Finance Committee to report a tariff bill with the object of controlling the Senate and checking the House, and causing a delay till the adjournment by a debate on the constitutional prerogatives of the two Houses regarding revenue legislation. They relinquish all hope in the House, being convinced that the action there will be very liberal; unless their checkmates succeed it is probable the result will be more liberal than the most sanguine imagine."

SOME interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceramicon at Athens. Several tombs, some quite intact, have been brought to light, and among them is that of two ambassadors of Corcyra (Corfu), who formed a part of the deputation from Xenophon, sent to ask the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedemonians. Another bears the name of Hipparle, daughter of Alcibiades. Other researches have led to finding a monument, composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions, and belonging to the Vexpleos family, and a sixth, ornamented with a basso-relievo composed of two women, one standing and the other seated.

THE engineer of the Alexandria, Virginia, hydraulic steam fire engine, while cleaning out his apparatus a few days ago found three live fish in the pumps. They had undergone some rough treatment since they left the street mains, having lost all their scales, and a portion of their tails, but otherwise were apparently in good condition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boston's net debt is less than seventeen millions, of which the Cochituate water-works claims $6,812,711 11s. The city's property in school, station and engine houses alone amounts to over eleven millions.

A mathematician of note is calculating the chances for a repetition of the Chicago conflagration. All the progress he has made thus far is to ascertain that there are 10,000,000 cows in the United States. His next computation will be on the subject of kerosene lamps.

The ceiling of the new Paris Opera will be made of copper, consisting of a number of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjointed. This roofing will be moveable, so that the height of the theater may be regulated at pleasure. This is a valuable hint for Mr. Coleman and Mr. Ellsler.

It is reassuring to hear from a learned doctor, who discoursed on the subject before the Massachusetts Senate the other day, that fears of parasites taking up their abode in the voluminous chignons of the day are wholly unfounded.

One, who says he is relative of the late Elbridge Gerry, of Connecticut, gives this derivation of the political slang term "gerrymandering": He says it is from "Meander," the famous Phrygian river, the crookedest in the world. From this all obliquities have received the name of "meanders." So the "Gerrymeandering," or that crooked districting under the Gerry administration, by rapid pronunciation lost the "e" and became gerrymandering.

In Norwich, Conn., a gentleman accidentally gave a boot-black a five-dollar piece, mistaking it in the dusk for a cent. The boy discovered the error at once, and what did the noble little fellow do? Instantly run after the gentleman with tears in his eyes and return it. No. He called all his comrades and spent every penny of it in peanuts and lemon beer.

There is a very nice family living out in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. While the father and mother were engaged in a fight the other day, a child two years old was thrown into a tub of hot water and left there to soak. A day or two after the leg of another child was broken in the daily family fight and left to heal in its own way.

The Cleveland *Leader* says a tame cockroach is an interesting feature of one of our city saloons. He comes forth from his hiding place at the call of his master, and capers nimbly about over the cracker-dish to the lascivious pleasings of the denijohn and the tinkling music of a spoon in an empty champagne glass.

Lesseps mournfully confesses that the Suez canal won't hold water.

Chief Justice Chase is said to have already purchased five acres of Rhode Island, and that he has his eye on the other fifteen.

A large number of English people are to join the Evans Colorado colony in the spring. They will settle in the Big Bend of the Platte. This will not be a temperance colony like Mr. Meeker's "Greeley." The name forbids. Great Evans! How can a people keep sober when every one is calling them Big Benders?

There are over 60,000 miles of railroad in the United States, of which 6,980 were built last year.

A Troy editor has written a story "solely to vindicate the great idea of the equality of men and women in sin." And it isn't advertised among the other books for children.

A gentleman in Detroit had a baby left on his doorstep one night last week. He took it in, cared for it tenderly, and the next day swapped it off for a terrier pup.

A vagrant was committed to the Pittsfield, Mass., jail, the other day, who had on seven shirts, five pairs of pants, two vests, and two coats. He was not naked when they took him in.

The Maine ice harvest this winter is one of the best and most bountiful ever gathered. In Bangor alone it is estimated that from 7,000 to 8,000 tons will be harvested this season.

A boy in Chillicothe, Ohio, mistook a Union torpedo for a gum-drop and only discovered his mistake after the top of his head had been blown off.

There is a rumor of yet another characteristic French way of paying off the indemnity to Prussia, and that is by a lottery, in which there shall be four drawings a year for fifty years. In the long run the lottery would not be found good policy.

THE permanent withdrawal of the British troops from the Dominion of Canada, and the knowledge that in any foreign troubles which may hereafter arise, that colony must not expect any help from the mother country, appears to be causing a great deal of uneasiness among its people. They see that it is hardly possible for them to maintain their position of normal vassalage much longer, and that in some way they must either strengthen the connecting link with England or submit to have it break of its own weight. Yet it is plain that they are not yet by any means fitted for a position of absolute independence, since such a step would impose upon them numerous additional burdens which they could poorly bear, and open up many difficult and dangerous questions desirable to be avoided in a state of such recent growth as theirs. The only alternative, therefore, seems to be incorporation with our own country, and this is the question over which the minds of the people of the Dominion are at present gravely exercised; a large number of its inhabitants, who hope for it, being uneasy and dissatisfied because it cannot be accomplished at once; while others, who deprecate annexation, are equally restless because of a fear that it cannot long be delayed. In this condition of perturbation the journals of the Dominion are at present engaged in discussing the measures of the hand how to bring it about, and on the other how to postpone or avoid it altogether. A prominent member of the Canadian Parliament has just published an article on the subject which, judging from the discussion to which it has given rise, is attracting considerable attention in Canada. The plan which he proposes for adoption is the formation of a great English-speaking confederation, of which the junior members should be Canada and the West Indian and Australian Confederations, while the senior should consist of the United States and Great Britain—the objects of which should be the securing of certain special rights and privileges to the governments embraced, which should meet in common council at stated periods, but in no way interfering with the form of government or the freedom of action, as regards other powers, of the several States composing the Confederation. Such an alliance, he argues, would meet all the demands of the case, and be of great mutual benefit to all parties concerned, besides possibly paving the way for a great international council of all the civilized communities. Sifted to the bottom the proposition is simply an unequivocal acknowledgment, not only that Canada cannot help herself, and that England cannot help her, but also that Great Britain is weak and stands in need of an ally. It may therefore be fairly taken as the confession of an opponent of annexation that the accomplishment of that event is alike inevitable and not far off.

IN regard to Mrs. Wharton's acquittal, the New York *Tribune* says "Whatever may be the private, unuttered opinions of people as to the guilt or innocence of one accused of murder, it is more than ever clear that it is difficult to convict upon circumstantial evidence. And it must be confessed that, justly or unjustly, most people will consider that science has not cut a dignified figure in the trial which has just been finished. Those who followed the case may not have been all misled by the learned theories, but will not have them strengthened by the evidence of chemical experts. The verdict of the jury is just and right under the circumstances; but the impression that a great deal of medical science is purely empirical will be fortified by the details and result of the trial."

THE Government printing office at Washington, as described by Mr. Garfield, has become a monstrous institution, and a vast leach upon the Public Treasury. It is the largest printing establishment in the world, employs over one thousand men and women, and uses printing ink enough every year to float the biggest man-of-war in the navy, while its annual expense rises to the sum of $2,000,000. A train of army wagons, Mr. Garfield said, reaching three-fourths of the way between Washington and Baltimore, and loaded with one ton apiece, would not be able to hold and haul the mass of public documents printed every year at this establishment.

MUSTARD is adulterated in the United States in its ground state by an admixture of turmeric, yellow ochre and corn meal, or ground oil cake. On applying tincture of iodine to a decoction of this kind, the fraud is at once detected, as it will assume a blueish tint. The yellow ochre may be discovered on burning the adulterated powder to cinders, the ochre appearing in the residue as oxide of iron. The principal adulterating ingredient is, however, "turmeric," which lends the American mustard powder the brilliant yellow color which distinguishes it from Continental mustard preparations.

THE Nilsson Opera Troupe opened to an overflowing house in Louisville on the night of the 22d. So says a telegram, but there is no certainty that Strakosch did not send it.

The New York police have been having a spasm of virtue concerning concert saloons and pretty waiter girls.

IT is now stated that drought, produced by the gradual cutting away of the forests, is the cause of the Persian famine.

PERSONAL.

A Boston correspondent furnishes the following particulars about the late Fisk and Mrs. Fisk: "When he was in the dry goods firm of Jordon, Marsh & Co. he and his wife boarded at the Tremont House. Subsequently, or perhaps it was while he was still connected with that firm, he bought the house in Chester Square. He and Mrs. Fisk visited Europe some years since, and Mrs. Fisk, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Fanny Harrod, (who was formerly a school teacher in this city,) and Mr. A. J. Pollard, who was Fisk's express agent here, made a second European tour last summer. There was no estrangement whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, as would have seemed natural. The latter has lived in expensive style, her husband furnishing the money. Her stylish carriage is well known in our streets, and it is the same in which the Colonel was wont to ride when he was here. In the course of his Sunday visits he transacted an immense amount of business, after holding a continuous levee at the house in Chester Square. It was currently reported some years ago that the deceased had placed in trust for his wife a considerable sum of money, to guard either one or both against a "rainy day." Then it was variously estimated from two to three hundred thousand dollars to a million dollars. The trustees were said to be well known Boston gentlemen. When Mrs. Fisk was recently in Europe, a most extravagant article appeared in an American journal published in Paris, describing the expensive wardrobe she was said to have purchased abroad. No queen was ever arrayed half so gorgeously as the fanciful writer sought to array Mrs. Fisk. How much truth there was in the article, which was extensively copied in this country, Bostonians have no means of knowing, for the lady dresses no more extravagantly than scores of our fashionable ladies, although she has always been remarkable for her taste and elegance of dress."

There is a case in progress in the United States Circuit Court, New York, which cannot fail to attract great attention throughout the country, owing to the attempts which will be made by eminent counsel on both sides to throw light on the private lives and characters of prominent men in the history of the last century. George Washington Bowen, a hearty, well-preserved old gentleman of seventy-seven, now from Rhode Island, appears as claimant of the very large property left at her death by the once famous Madame Jumel. The great part of his witnesses, also from Rhode Island, appeared with him in court. Mr. Nelson Chase, the present holder of the Jumel estate, was represented by the venerable Charles O'Conor, and quite an array of counsel appeared for the claimant. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, in opening for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought under the statute of New York allowing illegitimate children to inherit from their mother both real and personal property, and this property was worth several million dollars, which belonged to Madame Eliza Bowen, Jumel, who was born in Providence about 1775, and died at her residence in Harlem in 1865. Immediately upon her death the defendant closed her house against a number of nephews and nieces and seized upon all the property without a shadow of authority. The plaintiff's name was Bowen, Madame Jumel's maiden name. The plaintiff would prove that he was her son, the only child she ever had. She was known at that time as Elise or Betsy Bowen; she appeared in New York in 1801, and afterwards became Madame Elise Bowen Jumel. Later in life she often spoke of distinguished persons as if she had enjoyed very close intimacy with them. She did, beyond doubt, speak of Gen. Washington as having been enamored of her. Mr. Shaffer alluded to a cross-examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses in a preliminary deposition, which stated that Gen. Washington was the plaintiff's father. "We claim," said Mr. Shaffer, "no such distinguished pedigree, but say that she was Jumel's wife twenty-eight years, and the husband lived and died in the opinion of the existence of the plaintiff. He is now an old man of seventy-seven years, who bears a high character. He has borne this stigma all his life with patience, but now demands his property as amounting to $4,000,000. The question for the jury to answer is whether the plaintiff is the son of Madame Jumel, the great friend of the leading men of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Henry Wood's new *Belgravia* novel is called "Within the Maze." Its success is not said to be amazing.

George E. Harrington, a Boston letter-carrier, has received $340 from his patrons in the form of holiday presents.

It is said that the Queen of Holland spends two-thirds of her income in the encouragement of literature and journalism.

Ben Holladay, who was a teamster on the plains less than twenty-five years ago, is now styling "King of Oregon." They say he owns all its railroads, all its steamboats, and a leading daily newspaper.

Lieutenant Johnny Clem, the drummer-boy of Chickamauga, left Washington to fulfill his appointment as an army officer.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and wife will go to Havana, shortly, with a party of excursionists from New York, Newark and Elizabeth.

The late Baroness Weld has left the bulk of her property to the Catholic Archbishop Manning for religious purposes.

A Cincinnati paper says that the location of the Union Pacific depot grounds at Omaha, on G. F. Train's property, will make Train worth over $100,000,000. He is worth more than that now in his own estimation.

We are to have another shock of surprise over the human nature of Washington. It is now disclosed that the Father of his Country was in the habit of buying lottery tickets.

General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, the candidate of the Breckinridge party in 1860 for Vice President of the United States, was seventy years old on the 15th of December. He is in good health, and still spells Joseph with a small "g."

Bury Me in the Morning.

It is not often that the name of Stephen A. Douglass is connected in our minds with anything outside of the political arena, but here is a beautiful poetical effusion of his which is a credit alike to heart and intellect.—*Guardian.*

Bury me in the morning, mother—
O let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave mother,
Ere you leave me alone with Night.
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here;
So bury in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Saviour's love, mother,
I feel it is in my heart—
But, oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part—
For even to part when from mother,
The soul is faith to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And Heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

Col. Forney on Col. McClure.

(From the Philadelphia Press, January 25th.)

Colonel McClure is a Grant man, and the national result of his election will be the same as of the election of any other Republican; Speaking to a committee of Republicans, only last Friday, he declared himself in sympathy with the Republicans of the Fourth District on the question of the renomination of the President, and in all justice he is entitled to the credit of his explicit declaration. We feel impelled to call attention to this fact now for the reason that papers at a distance are misled into the belief that the contest now pending is one between the Democratic and Republican parties for the political control of the Legislature. It is nothing of the kind. In the language of Colonel McClure, he accepts "no candidacy that would endanger Republican success in the Senate, or in the State or nation."

It is a struggle wholly inside of our own party and inside of the Grant wing or main body of the party, and will be fought out as such. Mr. Gray is the regular local nominee, but if he is defeated it is by a Republican and a Grant Republican.

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional force that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice, as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest; and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their "tricks of trade."

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of forty-three years for obtaining a good education. The charges are less than in other Schools of similar grade and facilities—little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.
The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.
Send for Catalogue to
REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.
7ths

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education. For Circulars please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.
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PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Pleasantly located on Fifth avenue, near the outer limits of the city, reached by Pennsylvania Railroad and Oak land Street Railway, offers the very best Educational advantages, and an attractive home. Session of the year begins FEBRUARY 1ST. For particulars address
REV. JAS. BLACK, D. D., President.

NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. F. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1872. C. B. DAVIS retiring. The business will be conducted on at the same place, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Ferry st., Pittsburgh, by JOSEPH H. DAVIS, who will settle all the business of the late firm.
JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
CHAS. B. DAVIS.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
(Successor to J. H. & C. B. Davis,)
BRASS FOUNDER, STEAM FITTER
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Finished Brass Goods, Gas Tongs,
Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
Patentee of the Davis and owner of the Adams Patent Valve, used for Steam, Gas, Water, Oil, Air, &c.,
Or their Appliances in conducting the same through Pipes. The Valves are cheaper than ordinary Valves, and so simple, that all understand when examining. Parties wishing to contract or making changes, will find it to their advantage to call at Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Ferry street, Pittsburgh.
JOS. H. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by
D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
of Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE—BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE Copartnership of KLOMAN, BUERKLE & CO. was dissolved on the 23d day of January, 1872. D. F. PARK, Jr., having purchased the interest of M. A. BUERKLE in the late firm. The business of Manufacturing Heavy Hardware will be continued under the same and style of
KLOMAN, PARK & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of KLOMAN, PARK & CO. to the confidence of the public.
A. BUERKLE.

IRON CITY TOOL WORKS.
KLOMAN, PARK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VISES,
SLEDGE & PICKS,
MATTOCKS, GRUB HOES,
CROW BARS, Etc.
Old Vises Repaired on short notice.
Office and Works—THIRTY SECOND STREET, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
D. McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to 'Limited Partnerships,'" and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the name of the partners interested in the said business, with the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partners DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny, that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedys & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Mook, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mong. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Flenniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

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Perfect fitting
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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
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74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, D. REED,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, January 26, 1872.

Money is active, in good demand and prime commercial paper may be quoted at from 8 to 10 per cent., and outside paper in hands of brokers from 10 to 15 per cent.

The work on Penn avenue being stopped till May, no more of the loan will be issued at present, so that the bonds now offered are issued for work done on side streets. We are informed that the whole of the Penn avenue loan paper has been sold. We note sales of Valley 7-30s at 92; Connellsville 7s at 90; Allleghenv county 5s at 78; Pittsburgh 5s at 73; Columbia sold to-day at 25.

—The abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of Currency, showing the condition of national banks in the United States at the close of business on the 16th of last month, contains the following items:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$817,172,749
United States bonds	406,389,800
Due from banks and bankers	134,104,354
Checks and other cash items	18,714,906
Exchanges for clearing house	114,588,559
Bills of banks	13,063,659
Specie	29,157,062
Legal tender notes	91,852,800
Redemp tion cert ficates	16,685,025
Three per cents	6,695,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$458,778,866
Profits	149,969,418
Bank notes outstanding	319,375,626
Dividends unpaid	1,390,427
Individual deposits	595,450,287
United States deposits	14,564,380
Due to banks	157,735,495
Aggregate	$1,711,666,161
Number of banks	1,788

By comparison with the October abstract we find a falling off in deposits of $46,966,719, and only a reduction of the loans of $14,379,470, a clear loss of $32,587,249, which will account for the extreme stringency of the past month.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110⅝	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111⅛	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111⅝	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112⅝	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113⅝	113¾
10-40s	110¾	110⅝	110¾
New 5s	109¾	109⅝	109¾
Gold	115¼	115⅛	115¼
Currency 6s			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific Railroad	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 25, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	11:30	1:30		2:30	3:00	P. M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton		79¾				
West'n Union Tel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
Quicksilver	26	25¾	26	26	26	26
Pacific Mail	65¾	66	66	66	65¾	65¾
Adams Express	97	96¾	96¾	96¾		
Wells Fargo Ex	50	50	50	50		
American Express	65	65¾	66	66		
United States Ex	57	57	57	57		
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N Y Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Michigan Central	116	116	116	116	117¾	116¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central	126	126	126	126	126	126
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & North'n	72¾	73	73	73	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	83	83	83	83	83¼	83¼
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do. preferred	93	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Wabash		74¾	74¾	74¾	75	75
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago and Alton		125				
Do. preferred		135¾				
Harlem		114		114		114
Michigan Central						
Union Pacific	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
	11:30	1:30				
	11:30	1:30		2:30	3:00	P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	65¾	65¾		65¾		
Do. new	65¾	65¾		65¾		
South Carolina, July	65½	66		66		
South Carolina, April	25½	26		26		
Missouri sixes	90	90		90		

—The reported negotiations of new American Securities in Europe during the past week were to the extent t of nearly $16,000,000.

Northern Pacific	$ 6,250,000
Central Pacific	6,000,000
Gilman & Springfield Railroad	2,000,000
Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad	1,500,000
	$15,850,000

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	60
Phila. and Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Do. Coal	46¾
Oil Creek & Alley R. R.	45¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
North Penn'a R. R.	57
Catawissa and Danville	12¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	17⅜
Elmira R. R.	40

—The great quantity of worn and filthy small national bank notes now in circulation clamors loudly for some system of central redemption. The banks decline in fact to do nothing to better the situation. Let the United States Treasury department come to the relief of the long suffering, badly abused public. Let the Treasurer of the United States order all his assistant treasurers to stand ready to give good, clean greenbacks for national bank notes for all the used-up national bills that may be presented, And when these notes have been so redeemed, let Gen. Spinner order the national banks to send pay for them. It would be a good idea for the treasurer to stamp the bills before giving them up to the banks, so that they may not again be put into circulation.

The course of action which we have pointed out would of course make a sort of Suffolk Bank of the Treasury. And there are many good reasons why our Treasury Department should attend to this central redemption business. The status of the national note varies now but little from that of the so-called legal tender, and at the closing up of a national bank either by failure, or voluntary liquidation, the Treasury Department is to be the reliance for the final redemption of the outstanding notes, and is also to receive all profits from lost notes.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 26, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The weather continues cold and navigation on the rivers is effectually closed by ice. This has a depressing effect upon the markets generally. Flour—We learn that a meeting of millers was was held yesterday, in which the question of raising the rates of flour from 25c to 30c per barrel was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at. Wheat —The arrivals are light and prices very firm, but not quotably higher. Corn and oats are reported active at quotations. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm with no change in prices, and a fair trade demand reported. Butter is in large receipt and market weak. Eggs are in shade lower, with fair receipts. Prices show little variation during the week.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4¼c; potash 9@10c; pearls 10@11c @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are receiving no barrels at quotations.

APPLES—Receipts 20 bbls. Sales prime winter at $4 00 @ $5 50; common $2 00 @ $3 25 per bbl.

BEANS—There is an active trade demand. Navy, HICKORY NUT PECANS—Sales at $8 00@5 50 @ barrel prime, $2 25@2 50 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6c @ lb.

BUTTER—Packing, 22@25c; roll, 30@32c; choice, 35@37c @ lb.

BEANS—Prime, $2 25@2 50 per bush.

BAKING POWDERS—Boyal, ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Rauser 1 lb, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The market, under large receipts, is dull and weak. Receipts of 1,000 packages; strictly prime table would command 32@33c; common to medium 12@16c @ lb. Eastern markets are oversupplied.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market presents no features and we continue to quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16@c; mess pork $16 5 ban on sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9@9c for steamed, 10c for kettle; lard in kegs and buckets 10@11c; pigs feet, per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,666 pieces. Sales—3,500 @ 12@ 00 per 100; extra cured @ 90a 99 00.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand. Receipts 145 middling 21c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 26, 1872. }

The receipts of cattle to-day fair, and for the week heavy.

The market to-day ruled slow, at prices about ½c lower than last week. The volume of trade this week has been considerable, but prices low and unsatisfactory to the sellers, most of whom have lost money. A good many cattle were bought to-day for Allegheny retail market, and some shipped East on first hands. The quality of the cattle on sale was fair. To-night the market closes with the feeling that the bottom has been reached. We think that cattle sold fully as low on Tuesday as any day since, and are of the opinion that next week the run will be lighter, and the market better in feeling, if prices do not advance. The following are the rates current:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5 50@6 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 45; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue light. The market, under continued favorable advices and good slaughtering weather, remains firm and steady on prime Philadelphia hogs, which sell from $4 90 to $5 per hundred lbs. Yorkers are a little dull to day, and prices about 10c per hundred lbs lower. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80@4 95; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50@4 65; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $4 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue fair. The market has not changed quotably since our last report. There is a fair demand ruling, especially for the best grades, which find ready sale. On common and lower grades the demand is not so good. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold on the spot: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 00@7 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25@6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 25.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but the stock is light, and as there is no disposition on the part of holders to realize, full rates are maintained. No sales of magnitude have transpired since our last. The demand for American has been rather light since the large sales recently noted, but as there is very little to be had, prices still have an upward tendency. We quote No. 1 Scotch 50, and No. 2 $47@48 50. Wrought scrap continues in moderate request, and we notice sales of 150 tons at $41, and 500 do private terms. There has been very little inquiry for either old or new rails, but prices are steady at former quotations. Refined bar from store has been further advanced—$2 50 per ton, to correspond with the higher prices abroad.

The Supply of Iron.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (Free Trade) 24th.)

The views of producers and consumers in regard to supply and demand in the iron trade during 1872 are naturally far apart, but it is safe to say, without leaning to the side of either, that both production and consumption promise to be largely increased. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers that the production of the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania in 1871 was 275,000 tons, while its full capacity is 378,000; the Schuylkill region, with a capacity of 160,000 tons, also falling below it about 25,000 tons. The total production of pig iron for the year is returned at 1,850,000 tons, while, it is calculated, would have been greater by 250,000 tons except for the troubles in the coal mines. This item, at $26 a ton, or thereabouts, the Vice-President of the Association may add to the debt they owe to the country on account of the high strike. Bad as the strike is, and long repeated, there is nothing at present visible to hinder the omission of this minus quantity in the total of the current year. The Lehigh region is increasing its present producing power by furnaces now building and nearly ready with a capacity of 37,-000 tons; and the Shenango valley is building new works capable of making annually 94,000 tons. In the absence of statistics, impossible to be obtained, as to the number and capacity of furnaces which will be in blast during the year, these figures are at any rate highly suggestive, and indicate a prosperous state of the pig iron manufacture, but little affected by the reduction of duty from $9 to $7 a ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced; No 1 spring $1 26¾; No 2 $1 23¾; No 3 $1 13; seller February $1 23¾; seller March $1 25¾ at 26c. Corn in speculative demand and prices higher; No 2 mixed 40¼c; rejected 38c; seller February 39¾c; seller March 40¼c. Oats shade higher; No 2 32¼c; rejected 29@29½c; seller February 32¾@32½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 67½@68c. Barley declined 5@7c; No 2 spring No 3 48c; seller February 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in speculative demand and prices higher; $12 75@12 80; seller February $12 80a 12 90; March $13. Lard firm at $8 75c; seller February $8 75@8 80c. Green meats firm at higher figures. Hams in pickle steady at 8½@9c. Bulk meat firm; shoulders 8¼c; sides 9½c. Dry salted firm and unchanged.

HIDES—Firm; range of sales from $4 12@4 50; bulk sales of at $4 25@4 40; dressed firm at $5 00 for choice.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 88@88½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 $1 34; No 2 $1 22¾. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye firm; No 1 67½c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 58c. Hogs—firm at $4a4 50. Mess pork firm at $12 37.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 26.—Wheat; No 1 red winter firm and quiet at $1 34; No 2 $1 21. Corn firm at 52c. Oats quiet and weak; offered at 44c for No 1. Petroleum firm; refined 20¾@21c in car lots, 21¾@22c in small lots; crude $4 25@4 80.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 26.—Flour dull. Wheat nominal; Corn a shade better; high mixed 48c; low mixed 47¾c; yellow 47½c. Oats dull; Michigan 47c. Rye firmer; $1 25 for Michigan. Hogs firm at $5 18a5 20.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas.

No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, January 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange at 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold closed firm at 109¾ to 109¾. Loans were from 4 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $28,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	84½	Virginia, old	59
Tennessees, old	62	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	63½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	59		

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange the speculative feeling was very tame during the morning, and prices declined ¼ to ⅜ per cent. in the general list, but in the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed and the decline was recovered. The only exceptions were Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, and Quicksilver. The former declined from 58¾ to 58¼, while the latter sold at 27@27⅜,@25 5-16. The monotony of the market was slightly relieved by a miniature corner in Reading, under which the bears were compelled to pay ⅜ per cent. for cash stock. The Stock Exchange has passed a resolution restricting the dealings of members after 5 P. M., and attaching a fine for every transaction. Orders received after that time cannot be executed.

Cumberland	72¾	New Jersey Central	111¾
Quicksilver	25¾	St. Paul	56¾
Adams Express	96¾	do pref	82
Wells, Fargo & Co	50¾	Toledo & Wabash	74¾
American Express	60	do pref	86
U. S. Express	65¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
Pacific Mail	67¾	Terre Haute	20
New York Central	97¾	do pref	52
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	Chicago & Alton	120
Erie	25¾	do pref	135
do preferred	56¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Harlem	116	C C & C	89
do pref	130	Burlington & Quincy	137
Reading	101¾	Lake Shore	91
Mich. Central	116¾	Panama	214
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Illinois Central	130
Northwestern	72¾	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref	92	C P Bonds	103
Rock Island	105¾	Union	93¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Heckla	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
City de Paris	Jan. 27	France.
Calabria	Jan. 31	Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 31	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Feb. 3	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 26, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 38 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 26, 1872.

River closed, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 26 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 26, 1872.

River three feet eight inches and falling; weather cloudy and cold; indications of snow; no ice running here. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

NAVIGATION continues suspended. The wharf presents a holiday appearance. The boats formerly announced are receiving and will leave as soon as the weather and water will permit.

NAVIGATION on the Slackwater is still suspended, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of the Monongahela valley who depend on the river for their supplies.

RIVER business at Cincinnati is suspended.

THE remains of Major James H. Rice, who died up Ouachita river some weeks ago, arrived at Cincinnati on the Belle Vernon.

A PARAGRAPH in the Jeffersonville news *Courier-Journal* says the gates of the new locks will be completed the first of next week.

LOUISVILLE.—The sea gulls have made their appearance here in large numbers. Their presence is generally regarded as the harbinger of cold weather.

WE learn that the Ohio River and Kanawha Canal pay out this week to the various salt companies comprising that association about $200,000 in dividends.

MR. WM. SHERLY, a former well known pilot, died at his home in Newport of consumption. He served a time in the U. S. navy, and his death has had charge of a United States bonded storehouse at Carrollton.

MR. GRAY, of Scott, has introduced a bill in the Missouri Legislature to abolish the collection of a harbor fee on all water craft, which pay taxes within the State. It is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

THE Portsmouth *Tribune* says: The fine new steamer Fannie Dugan having received her machinery and furniture here, will enter the Portsmouth and Cincinnati trade, on Monday, in charge of Captain Dugan, A. J. McAllister, and Frank Morgan, clerk.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—The Great Republic passed up at ten o'clock this morning, nearly light, running for the Cincinnati and St. Louis mail line. She was three days and 20 hours out here. An inspector goes from here to Cairo to examine and approve her condition previous to the establishment of the line.

FOURTEEN Presidents of insurance companies in Cincinnati have forwarded a protest against the repeal of the law exempting from taxation, including the use of coal oil for lighting purposes on vessels; also, against the repeal of the law allowing drawback on towing boats than passenger vessels. With the remainder of the bill they say they have no fault to find.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says: The Andy Baum was out trying her friction machinery again yesterday. We did not learn how she performed, though it has always been difficult for us to get a fair expression of opinion on it. We have no doubt of the mechanic express confidence in her machinery as a propelling power. She is a fine boat, but whether if her friction machinery fails, the remedy is easy.

THE Louisville *Ledger* says: The present condition of Tennessee river is a great outrage upon steamboats, as the construction of improvements on obstacles have been left directly in the channel which prevents steamers excepting in the highest stage of the river, from reaching Tuscumbia and Florence, where there are large quantities of cotton already to come to market, and where the people are greatly in need of supplies.

CINCINNATI.—President Morse, of the American Insurance Company, arrived from New Orleans yesterday, where he has been looking after the interests of the underwriters on the Ajax. Also from him we learn that about one-third of the cargo of the Dean was slightly damaged, and that the cotton and sugars were very light, and will not necessitate her going on the docks. The total loss to the insurance companies will not exceed $1,200. Captain Palmer is still in New Orleans seeking the damaged freight, which is being sold to-day.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* describes the changes being made in the Great Republic for the accommodation of H. L. Hall's party. The after cabin, with two state-rooms have been turned into one, and that one is entirely refitted, being nine feet by eight feet high. The sides and ceiling are being painted, and an elegant carpet will be placed on the floor, after which one of the handsomest dining saloons to be found in St. Louis will be placed in the room. Captain Thomas Worthington, who will be one this morning that is valued at $5,000, but the carved head-board was too high, and a planner set will have to be selected.

MR. JOSEPH.—The *Gazette* says: When uncorked the current of the Missouri river is apparently nonplussed; and yet any one who has lived long upon its banks can testify that a sudden withdrawal and falling in from the bank has been known to change the course of the channel for miles, and the bars of which the banks are composed, affording slight resistance to the wash of the current. Hence the useless plan for confining the channel opposite the city. Col. E. D. Mason, chief engineer of the bridge, has taken pains to explain this peculiarity, and the fact that has attended his work thus far fully justifies the theory.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The *Democrat* says: Another cold spell; river full of heavy ice floating along; wind from the northwest, and weather cold as Iceland. Navigation again suspended, or nearly so; boats unable to reach St. Louis from the South, and some loats dare not leave St. Louis for the South, yet spanning our harbor, and ferryboats threatened with an embargo. Verily, it is becoming a protracted and disastrous winter. In the matter of navigation we have not been much more favored than Dr. Kane of St. Paul. The Henry Lowe arrived. She found full four and a half feet all the way from Cairo up. Snow fell on Pittsburgh yesterday. The Ohio continues to decline steadily.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

G W Glass, 1 car ice. Reese, G & co, 1 do brick. Bingham, R & co, 1 do do. McCandless, A & co, 1 do do. G A Williams, lot grass and beef. W Welsh & co, 57 bgs wheat. Hogg, Paul & co, 2 cars do. W Hamilton, 151 lbs do. M B Sinclair, lot butter, lot eggs and poultry. F B Huseman, do do. A V R R, 2 cars lumber. J J Bancheri, lot fruit and eggs. A Spencer, 1 do do. Sheep and calves. Geo Dumberger, do do. Jas Callery, 1 bbl tallow, 65 h hides, 10 sks do pelts. Same, 2 sks bags. W Baird, 1 blower, 1 bx hangings. B S Rib & co, 4 caddies tobacco. Prentiford Bros, 1 bx sundries. Lamb & Bro, 1 do do. Logan & Fleming, 3 bxs steel. W H Kirkpatrick & co, 1 bbl vinegar. Gay & Orr, 1 bbl and 5 kgs butter. Same, 1 do do. Bradley & co, 1 stove. Diamond Ink co, 5 bbls varnish. T Crouse, 1 bx sundries. P Bruno & Son & Z C Schungnast, A C Foster, H F Bruggeman, Isaac Schaul, each lot butter and eggs.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and St. Louis Railroad.

Dilworth, B & co, 3 hhds sugar. F Ebert, 15 bbls whisky. Kell & Richart, 5 bales hay. A B Buhrman, 1 cask wine. Kennedy & Hall, 1 iron safe. P Hanna & co, 380 g shoulders. J & W Fairley, 189 bbls flour. J Hippley, 1 car corn. Daniel Lewis, 200 bbls flour. Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour. J Dickey & co, 1 sks feathers. Atcuckles & co, 88 tubs lard. Adler, Rosenberg & co, 20 bbls whisky. C O Donnell, 1 iron safe. S Richardsinger, 10 bbls whisky. Marshall Bros & co, 10 bbls do. W Bomgarder, 1 car corn. Reese Owens, 15 tcs hams. Martin Hyle, 4 hhds sugar. Harper & Lea, 14 tubs do. Same, 3 F Shriver & co, 3 do do. Head & Metzgar, 1 do do.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Shoenberger, 2 cars i stone. Douglass & McC, 1 car keg material. Slack & S, 1 car lumber. Carnegie, M & co, 1 car stone. Anne Byrnes, 1 do do. Heisley & co, 1 kg butter. Berry & C, 1 car m feed. Watt, J & co, 1 car flour. H Hoffman, 2 bdls hides, 2 kgs do, 1 bbl apples. F Sellers & co, 21 pkgs lard. W & D Rhebart, 1 bx tobacco. F M Chapman, 28 bbls s ton. Reis & co, 1 bx tobacco. G W Jones, 1 bbl turpentine, 2 thin fish. J Little, 2 do s krout. Dilworth Bros, 24 sks flour. M W Sanders & co, 1 do do. Wallace, C & co, 1 bx do. J Kurtz, 1 box medicine. H W Buffum, 5 bbls m ss fish. S D Warmcastle, 10 bxs sardines. H Hacemaster, 1 car brick and clay. E H Myers & co, 1,429 shoulders. J H Parker & co, 1,369 hams. Jenkins & Bro, 1 car flour. Jones & Lo, 1 car s iron. J Lang, 1 stallion. Dilworth Bros, 4 bxs soap. Lea, Son & co, 1 keg butter, 3 bbls do, 25 bxs do, 1 bx flour. Nicholson, G & co, 1 bbl burlaps. J McKay, 1 keg lime. A Bemstein, 3 bbls apples. Armstrong, Bell & co, 1 bx drugs. Elkins, Bily & Co, 3 empt oil bbls. Rinehart & S, 3 do coffee boxs. Porterfield & co, 3 doz brooms. Woodworth & Co, 31 sks potatoes, 4 jars lard, 3 sks rags, 2 d o d apples, 49 do oats, 44 do corn, 3 do rye.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Adams & Knox, 198 sks oats. J Hippley, 200 do do. McKirdy & McGinnis, 1 car lumber. Hiltter & S, 17 gr stoves. J Lauiner, 1 do do, 4 bxs s do. H T Price, 16 do do, 1 do ax bitts. J Oesch, 2 cks cheese, 1 bx do, 1 do butter, 1 bbl apples. J Wood, 2 cars bale hay. Spear & Glenn, 144 sks flour, lot feed in bulk and sacks. Black & Schneider, 4 tons shorts, 31 bbls flour in sacks. J Hippley, 1 car bulk corn. John Nanz, 5 cars lumber. Superior Iron co, 2 cars limestone. Thompson & Lyon, 195 sks flaxseed. Isabella Furnace co, 2 cars stone, 1 car fire clay. McCarren, Whitehead & co, 4 bxs cutlery. Same, 1 bx steel. Same, 1 do do. Martin Langstaff & co, 25 bxs axes. Wm Howard & Co, 1 bx cutlery. Mc Cune & H, 25 bxs soap. Jno Kitchen, 12 bgs feed, 1 box butter. Joe Greenawalt, 4 bgs bark. Adams & Knox, 25 bbls flour. Bechtel & co, 60 bgs feed, 2 kegs, 19 sks do do. A & J Groetzinger, 256 g hides. Voegtley, Kopp & co, 25 bbls flour, 25 bbls in sacks, lot bulk potatoes.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Godfrey & Clark, 249 bbls paper. Allen Kirkpatrick, 16 sks c seed. H H Collins, 1 car s pipe. J C Mellon, 44 bgs c meal. W G Miller, 1 car oats. Pittsburgh P Mfg Co, 26 bdls paper. Peo. Damuis & co, lot c s bbls. S S Marvin, 7 bx lard. W T Rown, 3 cases cigars. W Hutchinson, 1 car f clay. McIlane & A, 25 sks corn. W H Nanther, 56 sks oats, 7 do corn. Fred Schelds, 27 sks oats, 18 do corn. Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 d hog. Geo McConnel, 163 sks oats.

Alex Somers, 1 car lumber. T. J. Kesler, 1 iron safe. J M Brapee, 15 bxs tobacco. Parke & Co, 4 cars copper. W F Richardson, 1 car lumber. Beuen & co, 1 car lumber. South Pittsburgh P M Co, 1 car lumber. Irwin Murphy, 1 car lumber. G A Mungord, 1 car lumber. Reese, G & co, 1 car clay.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Local.—1 car lumber, J C Patterson; 1 do do, L S Morrison & co; 2 do do; Reed, Bros; 10 bbls whisky, Guthman & co; 2 cars scrap iron, Spang & co; 50 bbls lusks, C Gerhardt; 11 chs flour, Jas Orlando; 44 sks oats Geo Stewart; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, Bartley Bro; 1 do do, 1 do butter, Phillips & W, 12 bags beans, 12 pkgs produce, Watt, Lang & co.

THROUGH.—100 bbls plaster, G W Stewart; 1 bbl molasses, W S smith & co; 9 kegs paint, J Schneider; 1 bed-teah, G F Amley; 3 bbls molasses, C & J Netting, 10 bxs tea, Becker, Ross & co; 1 roll carpet, H H Meyer; 2 bxs dry goods, A W Erwin & co; 3 do do, Jas Caldwell; 1 do Welly Bro; 1 do, McCracken & co.

FINANCIAL.

$400,000

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

AT 92½ AND INTEREST.

The amount above named is all that remains of an issue of $5,400,000 Bonds, and in view of the small amount itself, the Company have decided to raise from 10 to 20% ano interest, henceforth.

The Company also declares the issue of $6,600,000 Bonds, a modification of the plan of conversion and funding, which, however, to $2,000,000 per mile of road making the total as above stated. The remainder of the Bonds will be canceled as the funds are realized.

Construction is now stopped on the road. The entire equipment will be completed when the issue is increased to $6,600,000.

The receipts for the last five months from local traffic, over a portion only of the line, and while much of the equipment was in use for construction purposes, were as follows

August receipts	$67,244 82
September receipts	93,622 53
October receipts	73,692 38
November receipts	69,935 09
December receipts	62,650 97

The net earnings out of this amount were more than 10 per cent. on the amount of the mortgage indebtedness of the road applying against the portion in operation. The figures above do not include coal cars receipts, no charges being made for construction account.

As soon as the $4,000,000 Bonds remaining on hand shall be disposed of, the security will be placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, and the merits of the Bonds will entitle them to take rank with any Railway Mortgage upon the Exchange List, none of which sell below par.

Detailed Report will be furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE UPON

A FINISHED RAILROAD.

A small amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a THOROUGHLY SAFE BOND ON A COMPLETED ROAD can obtain full particulars on application to

Mess

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Alarming View of European Affairs.

LONDON, January 26.—Mr. Otway, M. P. for Chatham, addressed his constituents to-night upon political affairs. He expressed the opinion that the state of Europe was pregnant with complications which might lead to war. He also discussed at great length the Alabama question, and in the course of his remarks said that if the claims of the United States were granted, war between England and that country would become a necessity. He added that the blunder of the English Government might become the cause of future discussion at home, and deprecated the honors which have been conferred upon the negotiators of the treaty of Washington.

PARIS, January 26.—Some sixty deputies to the Assembly from the Eastern Departments have bestowed their patronage upon the national subscription for the payment of the German indemnity. The contributions for this patriotic object are expanding rapidly. Among the many subscriptions reported is one of 150,000 francs from the city of Nancy.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil leave Paris on the 30th of January.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Arrived, the White Star steamer Oceanic, eight days and twenty-three hours from New York. The Algeria and Russia have also arrived.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In the Senate bills were introduced to provide that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. In the House a bill was passed to authorize the incorporation of the Alumni Association. Bills were introduced to punish persons who seek to instigate laborers to strike, by a fifty dollars fine and sixty days imprisonment, and to regulate the sale of petroleum and illuminating oils. A resolution was adopted for the inspection of public works of the State, by three competent engineers, to be appointed.

In the Senate a resolution was introduced asking Congress to authorize the construction of a causeway across the Ohio river from Belmont county to a point at the head of Zane Island, near Wheeling, for the purpose of improving navigation, said causeway to be made at a height equal or greater than the high water mark of said river.

In the House a bill was introduced to provide that contracts for the erection or alteration of public buildings, exceeding ten thousand dollars value, shall be let to separate contractors.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 26.—The Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress for acceptance, and the Wisconsin Improvement Arbitrators have awarded a memorial adopted in the Assembly, favoring a repeal of the bankrupt law. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—The State Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the St. Louis Board of Water-works to issue one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in bonds for the extension of the water-works.

Governor Brown has vetoed the bill to pay the maturing State bonds in greenbacks. The Senate made the veto the special order for next Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1872.

THE PRISON REFORM MOVEMENT.

A public meeting was held here to-night in Steinway Hall in promotion of the cause of international prison reform. Horatio Seymour presided, and in a pertinent speech alluded to the necessity of a wise criminal code, not yet possessed by any State of the Union. The defects in these laws and their execution are chargeable in a great degree to the indifference of the people and the Legislature. Wise legislation will allow prisoners to keep for themselves or families the whole or a share of their earnings, and will force the perpetrators of petty offenses to support families by honest labor, or make them feel there is some sharp punishment for each day spent in idle, disorderly conduct. A letter was read from Ex-President Grant, regretting his inability to attend, but containing assurance of interest in penitentiary reform. Letters were also read from Gov. Hoffman, Vice President Colfax, Senators Sumner and Chandler, Archbishop McCloskey, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Governors Jewell, Parker, Washburne and Noyes, and Prof. Morelli, Minister of all European countries, Mexico and Argentine Republic. Dr. Wines read his report of his tour of inspection in Europe. Resolutions were read by Kent. Governor Ward, of Connecticut, and unanimously adopted, urging earnest, conscientious effort to the work of penal reformation, and above all preventive discipline for the protection of the dangerous classes; commending the National Prison Association to the attention, co-operation and contributions of the people; counselling the formation of State associations, etc., throughout the country; heartily approving the proposed International Congress at London, July next; recognizing Dr. Wines as a worthy successor of Howard, and appointing a National Committee for the United States charged with the preparation of whatever relates to the Congress in this country. After speeches by Mr. Hegemen, of New Jersey, Professor Lieber, Capt. Pillsbury and Rev. Dr. Billows, the meeting adjourned.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

James McLaughlin, John Gilroy, John Gilmead and a peddler named Miller, were arrested to-day in Brooklyn, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Prof. Paormino. The prisoners are notorious desperadoes and outlaws.

HORACE GREELEY

delivered a lecture to-night before the Liberal Club in favor of the protection of home industry.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Alboergen's pork-packing establishment, on Reed street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000. No insurance.

Geo. Botts was hung at about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, at Newark, N. J. A large crowd of spectators gathered about the jail during the morning, but perfect order was maintained. Botts's brother and three clergymen were with him constantly assisting in religious exercises.

The libel case against the Baltimore *American*, brought by Snyder A. Newsley, claiming $10,000 damages, which has been before the courts for three years, resulted this morning in a verdict for the *American*.

Jefferson Cating has been convicted, at Chicago, of the murder of James Townsend and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This is "the pigeon hole murder." Cating deliberately shot Townsend while the two were engaged in playing pigeon hole.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has suspended the execution of the sentence in the case of Dr. Midlicott, who was to have been hung yesterday for poisoning Dr. Ruth, until the 22d of March. The case is to be argued next Tuesday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has denied the application for a *supersedeas* in the case of Alderman Glade, of Chicago, recently convicted and sentenced for bribery, so that he will have to serve out his six months' term in jail and pay his fine.

On Wednesday last Jno. McKenzie, a miner working in the Kenosha coal mines, about three miles from La Salle, Illinois, was instantly crushed to death by the fall of an immense mass of rock upon him from the roof of mine. His body could only be rescued after blasting the wreck. He was so badly crushed that his body had to be gathered in a sheet.

A resolution to invite the Grand Duke Alexis to Cincinnati failed to receive the constitutional majority in the Board of Aldermen there yesterday.

Stephen Morgan, a young Baptist minister, who has been preaching in a church in the suburbs of Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday for stealing theological and religious books from the Cincinnati public library. On searching for the crime, stating that he needed the books and had no money with which to buy them. He came from Wales two years ago.

M. Nathan & Co.'s candy manufacturer in Cincinnati was burned yesterday. Loss on stock and machinery about $50,000; insured. The building, owned by Joseph C. Butler, was damaged about $10,000.

John Elege, a respectable German living two miles from Jeffersonville, Ind., committed suicide Thursday by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. The cause of the tragedy was: A few weeks ago some neighboring boys waylaid Elege's little daughter and attempted to take improper liberties with her. The boys were arrested and held to answer, but the father brooded over the outrage till life became insupportable.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan attends the District Court in San Francisco regularly, seated alongside the Judge on the bench, and his attendants taking down the proceedings at the trial of Ike Brokaw for the murder of Robert Evans.

Robert Blakely, who killed John Donohoe, of Buffalo, N. Y., last May, about nine miles from Evansville, Ind., was acquitted yesterday by a jury at Princeton, Gibson county. He was tried once before and the jury disagreed. The verdict excites great indignation among those who knew the circumstances.

A bill has been offered in the Utah Legislature, and referred to a committee, regulating marriage. It provides that males of fifteen years and females of twelve years may contract marriage with the consent of parents or guardians. No allusion is made to the plural system.

After the passage by the Missouri Legislature of the concurrent resolution requiring the payment of maturing State bonds in greenbacks, Governor Brown submitted the matter to the Supreme Court, and that body has decided that the bonds must be paid in coin. The decision was presented to the Senate, with the Governor's veto.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company.

LITTLE ROCK, January 26.—The Arkansas and Texas Railroad was organized here to-day. Sam. Tate, of Memphis, was made President, and B. D. Williams, of Little Rock, Secretary and Treasurer. If supported by the people they declare their purpose to build the road as speedily as possible from Duval's Bluff *via* Pine Bluff and Camden to Shreveport, La. and Jefferson, Texas. This is considered one of the most important railroad movements yet started in the South.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad.

It is not perhaps generally known that this important enterprise is making sure and steady progress toward completion, which we regard as another great feeder and outlet as between this city and the Lakes. The grading between Youngstown and Ashtabula, Ohio, is now well advanced towards completion, and in a few days the track layers will push forward the laying of the iron. Thus in a very short time we expect to be in direct connection with the city of Ashtabula, and one of the finest harbors on Lake Erie, *viz*, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Beaver Valley and Lawrence Roads, at a less distance than by any of the present lines. The comparative distances stand thus:

From Pittsburgh to Erie.....149 miles.
From Pittsburgh to Cleveland.....150 miles.
From Pittsburgh to Ashtabula.....125 miles.

When we take into consideration the growing trade between Western Pennsylvania and the great chain of lakes, and the importance of increased facilities for moving the ores, coal and flour manufactures, we feel like congratulating our citizens and those having control of the work, that the growing wants of our city and State are being provided for with these new and important distances. Mr. William McCreary, President of the Lawrence Railroad, who is also President of the corporation, has shown his usual energy in advancing the enterprise.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1872, 7:30 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, with cloudy and possibly rain will continue to extend northward over the region between California and the lower Mississippi; a falling barometer, with clouds or snow, will prevail very generally from the upper Mississippi to the middle and east Atlantic coast. The lowest barometer will continue in northern New England and upper Canada; southwesterly winds prevail on the lower lakes, backing to the south in the middle and east Atlantic coast; southerly winds with threatening weather prevail in the South and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1872.

GENERALS PORTER AND BABCOCK

Ask to be summoned as witnesses before the Congressional Committee of Investigation of the New York Custom House.

SETTLING DOWN.

Dispatches from Gen. Emory at New Orleans announce that nearly all the members of the Legislature took their seats at the State Capital yesterday.

Yerkes and the State Treasury.

[Having printed in the COMMERCIAL one side, the other is given as a matter of perfect fairness.]

[From the Beaver Argus.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 10 1872.

EDITORS ARGUS: The following article has been generally copied by the Treasury ring papers of this State:

STATE TREASURER MACKEY VS. YERKES.

On Wednesday H. B. Swoope, counsel for State Treasurer R. W. Mackey, filed in the United States District Court a petition asking that C. T. Yerkes, Jr., might be adjudged a bankrupt. The claim of Mr. Mackey is $40 37. During the term of Mr. M.'s predecessor, the deposit with Yerkes was some $250,000, which sum was turned over to Mr. Mackey as so much cash, who gradually drew it out until the amount was reduced to the sum above mentioned. In the papers filed by Mr. Swoope there is proof under oath that the whole amount of money lost by Yerkes's failure has been reimbursed to the Commonwealth by Mr. Mackey, and that the money is now due to him in his individual capacity. This proceeding was necessary in order to give him standing in court to file the petition. The fact is also attested by the vouchers on file in the Auditor General's office. This proceeding will be an important one, as it is alleged that many fraudulent preferences were made by Yerkes to various banks and bankers.—*Philadelphia Sunday Republic.*

I wish to show you and your readers that the above statement is simply untrue, and would suggest to them and which have published the same to also publish the following, which is a true statement of the facts in the case. I have them from Mr. Yerkes himself, and quote his own words: Here they are:

"During the term of Kemble as State Treasurer, he kept a large deposit with us. When Irwin took charge in 1868, by special request of Kemble, Irwin permitted a portion of the deposit to remain with us.

"When Mackey was Treasurer, both years he kept a deposit of a very nice amount with us. When he gave up the Treasury to Irwin, in 1870, we had over $200,000, on which Irwin, immediately on taking charge, drew $100,000, and it was promptly met; the balance, by special request, he permitted to remain for a time.

"On Saturday evening preceding the Monday on which Irwin again transferred the Treasury to Mackey, May 2, 1871, I went to Harrisburg and plead General Irwin to make a deposit of $250,000. This was kindly done by Irwin after I explained that it was a special agreement between Mr. Mackey and myself, I having agreed to permit Mr. Mackey to draw on us for said sum at his will.

"Mr. Mackey was very *anxious that I should get Irwin to deposit the money*, as he was under so many obligations to him that he did not draw it from other banks to place it with our house."

The whole of the above is corroborated by Mr. M. H. Hippie, a gentleman of the highest grade of integrity, and who was cashier of the Treasury during Irwin's two terms.

City of Mexico advices of the 18th, state that no hopes of an early peace are entertained. The Government has collected an advance on the taxes of the present year in the capital, and are now seeking to contract a loan. A change in the Cabinet is again rumored. M. Ignacio Marisal is mentioned as Minister to Washington. Gen. Corona has sent forces to Jalisco, where he has broken up the revolt in Z acatecas. If Gen. Noxi is defeated, Zacatecas will fall, and San Luis Potosi will become the next point of interest.

Is the House of Assembly of the New Jersey Legislature, Mr. Nilles will soon introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the manner in which the lease of the United Railroad and Canal Companies was made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and whether the interests of the State have been prejudiced thereby, and to make a report of the whole matter at an early day, and what the reserved rights of the State are in the lease.

There was no important change in the conditions of the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday. West bound trains are at Cheyenne. It was snowing at Laramie. A train left there for the west, following shovelers.

O. D. Hall, of Susquehanna county, made last season, from four cows, 663 pounds of butter, or an average of 1547 pounds per cow.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—River eight feet and falling; heavy ice. The Champion No. 8 arrived last night at 8 o'clock. The St. James arrived to-day from Maysville, the last boat in. Cold and partially clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 26.—The river has fallen twelve inches, owing to a gorge above; four feet scant in canal and two feet in chute. Cloudy and cool. Navigation is simplified for the third time this winter. There is a gorge at Tow Head, extending considerable distance; the ice thick enough for pedestrians. It is reported that there are several gorges between Louisville and Cincinnati. Arrived from Bees and barges, Tennessee river; Shandon, New Orleans. The Falls City started out for Green river, The Buell, Little Rankin, Camella, Tom Bresse, Morning Star, Mary Houston, Shandon, Exchange, Esperaza and E. H. Durfee are laid up here on account of the ice.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 26.—Cloudy and cold. River has fallen four inches; full of thin ice; mercury 20 to 29. Port list: Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; and Belle, 10 A. M.; Lawrence, 3:30 P. M. Down—Hodman, 11 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 4 P. M. Business fair; freights offering liberally at low rates.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 26.—Arrived—Minneola, from Memphis, 3 P. M.; R. C. Gray, Louisville, 3 P. M. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati, 3 P. M. River fallen four inches. Cloudy. Thermometer 30.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 26.—River stationary, with two feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Arrived—Talisman, Cairo; Ada Heilman, Evansville.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—No arrivals or departures. The river has risen slightly, and is full of heavy ice. Boats bound up and down between here and Cairo have been laid up to await the favorable condition of the river. Weather clear and moderating.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—Cloudy and cold. River falling. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Emma Elliott, White river; Departed—Mary Poe, St. Louis, Allen, Arkansas; Mary McDonald, Evansville.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 26.—Snowing since dark. River falling. Arrived—Jud Cleburne, Memphis. Departed—Little Rock, above.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG